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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/626,340	07/26/2000	Rajeev Chawla	5435-07101	8456
7590	12/31/2003		EXAMINER	
PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP 1155 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036-2711			ZAND, KAMBIZ	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2132	4
DATE MAILED: 12/31/2003				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/626,340	CHAWLA ET AL.
	Examiner Kambiz Zand	Art Unit 2132

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2000.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

 a) All b) Some * c) None of:

 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

 * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2 .

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. **Claims 1-30** have been examined.

Information Disclosure Statement PTO-1449

2. The pages of the all references submitted by applicant have been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. **Claims 5-14 and 17** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

5. **Claims 5** recites the limitations "the client site" and "the server site" in the claim.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

6. Dependent claims 6-14 and 17 are rejected based on the dependency on the rejected claim 5 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. **Claims 1-3, 5-6, 9, 11, 13-20, 22, 26, 28 and 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) recited in the IDS (paper number 2) by Applicant.

As per claims 1, 5, 9, 16, 17, 18, 22, 26 and 30 Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) teach a method and a system where the first networked application receiving authentication information from a user (see fig.2a-b and fig.3 where user authentication information such as user id, password, address, e-mail or other related information of the user that are considered as authentication information is being received by the network from a user that is subjected to the registration and filling up the electronic forms that contains the requested above data), the first network authenticate the user and allow the use of the first networked application (see fig.2a and 2b where access to registrar information or application is granted); launching the second networked application where the first network providing authentication information of the user to the second network application (see fig.4a-b through fig.13 where the authentication information of the user

is being transmitted by the registrar web site or the first network application to the third party web site or second networked application for launching the second application); and the second networked application authenticating the user to use the second networked application in response to receiving said authentication information from the first networked application (see fig.4a-b through fig.13 where the third party web site that corresponds to the second network application authenticate the user based on the authentication information provided by the registrar web site that corresponds to Applicant's first networked application in order to give an access). Also see col.1-18 for detailed description of different versions of events that corresponds to the above limitations.

As per claims 2 and 19 Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) teach method and a system for triggering an event by a user action (see col.2, lines 26-37 where the user try to register on the new web site and that is the action that triggers the requested event); and transmission of the authentication information from the first networked associated with the user, that is the web registrar site to the second networked application, the new web site (see fig.4a-b through fig.13 where the authentication information of the user is being transmitted by the registrar web site or the first network application to the third party web site or second networked application for launching the second application); and the second networked application authenticating the user to use the second networked application in response to receiving said authentication information from the first networked application (see fig.4a-b through fig.13 where the third party web site that

corresponds to the second network application authenticate the user based on the authentication information provided by the registrar web site that corresponds to Applicant's first networked application in order to give an access).

As per claims 3 and 20 Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) teach method and a system of clicking on hypertext link associated with the second application that triggers the programming event and the first network application or the registrar web site has an event handler (see col.4, lines 31-65; col.6, lines 1-24).

As per claims 6 and 23 Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) teach method and a system for clicking on hypertext link associated with the second application that triggers the programming event and the first network application or the registrar web site has an event handler (see col.4, lines 31-65; col.6, lines 1-24) and triggering an event by a user action (see col.2, lines 26-37 where the user try to register on the new web site and that is the action that triggers the requested event); and transmission of the authentication information from the first networked associated with the user, that is the web registrar site to the second networked application, the new web site (see fig.4a-b through fig.13 where the authentication information of the user is being transmitted by the registrar web site or the first network application to the third party web site or second networked application for luching the second application); and the second networked application authenticating the user to use the second networked application in response to receiving said authentication information from the first networked application (see fig.4a-

b through fig.13 where the third party web site that corresponds to the second network application authenticate the user based on the authentication information provided by the registrar web site that corresponds to Applicant's first networked application in order to give an access).

As per claims 11, 13, 14 and 28 Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) teach method and a system where the authentication parameters received from the server side of the first networked application are encrypted (see col.10, lines 31-52 and where the password is the sequence of numbers and fig.3, item 312 disclose the credit card number as one of the authentication parameter and expiry date of the credit card number is inherent in that art).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. **Claims 4, 10, 12, 21, 27 and 29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) .

As per claims 4 and 21 Examiner takes an official position that using a JavaScript event handler is well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize JavaScript protocol in Klug's internet network in order to be able to use XML technology in addition to HTML standard technology on web based server.

As per claims 10, 12, 27 and 29 Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) teach all limitations of the claims as applied to claims 1 and 18 above but do not explicitly disclose the setting of the parameters by administrator using an administrative tool for indicating the cryptographic technique used. However it is obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art that the registration parameters set by any web site is being set in advance by the administer of the site or the type of the encryption technique accepted such as using https site as a secure communication site that are well known in the art, Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to utilize an administer tools in a network in order to set specific conditions that the site require from the requesting users such as security parameters such as user's information and transmission and storage of this information by utilizing different technique of cryptography that associated with the corresponding information to ensure a secure communication between the network site and other internal and external sites that are connected or request connection to the network.

11. **Claims 7-8 and 24-25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) in view of Slater et al (6,654,796 B1) .

As per claims 7-8 and 24-25 Klug et al (5, 790,785 A) teach all limitations of the claims as applied to claims 1 and 18 above but do not explicitly disclose having HTTP GET and HTTP POST request using associated URL. However Slater et al (6,654,796 B1) disclose having HTTP GET and HTTP POST request using associated URL (see abstract; col.6, lines 50-67; col.9, lines 64-67 and col.10, lines 1-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Slater's request and redirection of a request via forwarding an HTTP connection in KLUG'S Web registration information processing system in order to provide a consistent, device independent interface between a device and the web browser on the administer station.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

U.S.Patent No. US (6,163,844 A) teach method for granting accesses to information in a distributed computer system.

U.S. Patent No. US (6,343,323 B1) teach resource retrieval over a source network determined by checking a header of the requested resource for access restrictions.

U.S. Patent No. US (6,654,807 B2) teach Internet content delivery network.

U.S. Patent No. US (6,611,861 B1) teach Internet hosting and access system and method.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kambiz Zand whose telephone number is (703) 306-4169. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (8:00-5:00). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (703) 305-1830. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

Official (703) 872-9306

Kambiz Zand
12/29/03

Albert Decady
ALBERT DECADY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2000